Mr. BRECKENHIDGE said his only motive in objecting to the resolution was that the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Phillips) had made a call on the President for information, and the answer would probably come in a day or two. This resolution assumed, in advance of official data, that there have been outrages. Therefore it would be better to await the response from the Executive. Several objections were made.

Mr. PERKINS moved a supension of the rules. Disagreed to—Yeas 45, Nays not counted.

The House went into Cosmittee on the new Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Appropriation bill.

Mr WENTWORTH (III.) spoke about the neglect of western interests, but declared his willingness to vote for all works of improvement, which all the Departments

want completed.

Mr. BAYLY said in this bill was an appropriation of over \$500,000 to purchase certain Wall-st. baildings for an Assay Office in New York. The interest on that amount would pay for the transportation of every man's gold from that city to Philadelphia and back. It had turned out just as he predicted. An effort is made to have a Mint in New York. There ought to be but one Mint. If he had the power, he would abolish all the Branch Mints and remove the works.

ove the mother Mint to this District.
Mr. FLORENCE desired at this point of the argument to call attention to another significant (act, which he had probably overlooked, and which might with much propriety be referred to at this very period. By reference to the bill it would be found there is provision made for the payment of salaries to officers clerks and workness in the Assay Office in New York to the sum of \$85,000 Now when the fact is known, as staged by the specificage that the characteristics are supported by the specificage.

st to be New York. There was no good reason why
the Assay Office should be located in Wall st.
Mr. CHAMBERLAIN delivered his views against the
Nebraska bill, objecting especially to the repeal of the
Missouri Compromise. He protested against the Native
American feature of the bill legislating negroes into the
territory, and legislating the Dutch and Irish out of it.
He had always apported the Democratic nominations. If
the party desired to carry out the doctrines of nea intervention, they will let the Missouri Compromise alone.
Mr. BOCOCK introduced a joint resolution in relation
to cadets at West Point. He said that by the recent apportionment of representatives in some cases two cales
had been thrown into the same district, while other districts have none. The law provides that one cales shall
be appointed from every Congressional District. This he
proposed should be done in the Districts not now represented by cadet appointments. The Secretary of War had
informed him that this would additionally increase the
number of cadets eight, but that in the course of two or
three years everything would come right, as heretofore.

Pending the consideration of the subject the House adjourned.

CHARLESTON-LATER FROM HAVANA-DIS-PATCHES FOR THE U. S. GOVERNMENT-BEAVY FINE UPON THE STEAMSHIP BLACK

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 13, 1854. The United States steamer Isabel, Rollins, commander, has arrived at Charleston from Havana and Key West, with dates to the 8th inst, two days later. She brings several of the crew and passengers per Black Warrior, detained She also brings as passenger C. D. Ballam, bearer of dispatches from the American Consul to the United States

Government. The authorities of Havana had imposed a fine upon the owners of the Black Warrior of double the amount of her

The news of the seizure of the Black Warrior had caused

much excitement at New Orleans and Mobile. Much excitement is reported to exist among the Croolq

Mr. LANE—I am glad to hear the explanation.

Mr. HUNT replied—The gentleman commenced with some generalities, and took occasion to land Indiana for her honor and patriotism and her respect for the Constitution. This vindication of Indiana was not called forth by any remark he had made. He said nothing of Indiana or any other State. The course he pursued was strictly in defense of the southern States as represented on this floor. The gentleman from Indiana said his retort on the gentleman from Maryland was playful. He (filant) was never more astenished the when he heard this from the gentleman's hijs. There we general indignation on that occasion, on the part of southern men around him, and every one resented the reference to the southern constituencies as he did. He believed he but expressed their feelings. The gentleman's manner was biting and scornful, his brow was knitt, his countenance sardone. But the gentleman easys he was playful. Really, this is such a strange world, that charging.

The bank Mopang, for New-York from Matanzas, put in on the 68th, leaking badly.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ROCHESTER.

Paulet, was destroyed by fire. It was used for manufacturing purposes, and contained a large steam engine, fixtures, and a custom grist mill, owned by Mesers. Gordon & Co . who lore \$19,000. Insured for \$8,000.

Mr. Ross, maker of grist mills, loses about \$3,000, partly insured. A R Swift, machine shop; loss \$3,000; no insurance. W. L. Matteson, pattern maker; loss \$600; no insurance. Mesers Gage, makers of bread machines ; loss \$1,000 : uninsured : and several other small loses, making a total of \$20,000, about one half of which is covered by in

THE LIQUOR LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, Monday, March 13, 1854.

Men play such facts sticks as make the ages were.

He trusted that hereafter the gentleman from Indiana would abstain from any remarks which would carry a wourd to every besom. He must consider the gentleman gravely in earnest in what he has said to day. He was a gentleman—a man of honor, and would rather die than wound the feelings of any honorable man without just cause. but he was a men of seabblity, and so long as he had a voice to speak or an arm to raise, he would never submit to an affront in this place or any other. An opinion was unanimously given by the full bench of the Supreme Court this morning, that the fourteenth section of the Liquer Law of this State authorizing the seizure and destruction of liquor is unconstitutional and void. The de cision does not affect the other sections of the law.

ALBANY, Monday, March 13, 1854. The Mobawk River is broken up at several points. No ce had passed the bridge at Schenectady at noon to day. The land slide at Dundas, on the Great Western (Cana da) Railroad, would be cleared so that trains could pass to-

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

free from ice from New-York to Poughkeepsie, and from Ponghkeepsie to this place the ice is moving down the river fast. Active preparations are going on here for resuming pavigation.

THE FLOODS IN OHIO. CINCINNATI, Monday, March 13, 1854.

streams. SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT. HARTFORD, Monday, March 13, 1854.

Palmer Railroad this afternoon. A passenger car attached to a freight train going from New London to Willimantic. when near North Windham, was thrown from the track and down an embankment turning over in its course and lodgrg on a stump, which was driven through the top of the car. There were sixteen passengers in the car, tifteen of whom were more or less injured. The Rev Mr. Tilden of

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER CASSIUS.

Nonroth, Saturday, March 11, 1854.
The schooner Cassius of Provincetown, sunk when 63 miles out at sea. All hands are were saved. THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH. .

Savassan, March 12, 1854.

The steamship Alabama from New York arrived here

DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE

Our Own Reporter. SENATE ... Albant, Monday, March 13, 1834.

EBIDGE AT ALBANY.

Mr. Spencer presented four petitions signed by Alexarder Stuart, Hugh Cheyne, Geo. 8. Still, Charles Stewest, M. Thompson, James Wilson, Truman Campbell, C. J. Wilson, and many other citizens of the City of New York, for a bridge over the Hudson River at Albany, Mr. Whitings presented petitions for the same; also, Mr. Putnam of many citizens of Buffalo for the same; also, Mr. Dickinsen of citizens of Steuben County for the same.

Mr Harsey Yought in a bill this morning to increase the number of Wrock, Masters for Suffolk Co. It appears that there is a district of a me twenty five or thirty miles on that county. There is a life boat, and the bill contemplates the creation of a Wrock Master to take charge of it.

places the creation of a Wreek Master to take charge of it.

Mr. Spincer's bill, therefore published in Tax Tataunia; relative to excavating for cellars, etc., in New York
City, was reported unfavorably.

Stillainthypery of conson scitools.

The Literature Committee having unanimously reported in favor of a separation of the office of Spierin tendent of Common Schools from that of Secretary of State, it was to day taken up in Committee of the Whole, gene through without chalter and unanimously ordered to a third reading. The bill provides for a salary of \$4,300 to the Separation challenges the separation of the other assistants, whose aggregate salary shall not exceed \$1,000.

Bills onlying to a Third Brades.

For the removal of certain Salt Works in the City of Syracus.

racuse.

Ameriding the charter of the Protestant Episcopal lurch Missionary Society in the City and Port of New-

York.
The claim bills of Hotobkiss & Smith. Relative to the sole of Drugs and Medicines.

Authorizing the transfer of articles of association of Banks from the Secretary's Office to the Banking Do

Isriment.

Relative to the Galen and Lyons Plant road Company.

Relative to the Galen and Lyons Plank road Company.
Amending the charter of Sag Harbor.

JONES'S WOOD FARK LAW.

The Committee of the Whole took up for consideration the bill for the repeal of the above entitled act.

Mr. Spreck remarked that there could be no necessity for explaining this bill. Many Senators about the circle well knew under what circumstances the Jones Wood Park bill passed, and those who did not could easily understand why the people of New York City, who were about assuming the expense of laying out a Courtal Park, with an area of some 700 acres, desired its repeal, it would cost the City millions of delians to complete the Central Park, and the Jones Wood Park would not only be superfluors, but the cast of laying it out and mantaining, added to the expense of the Central Park, would be ourrous beyond endurance. The Corporation of the City mided for its repeal, the people domained it, and he trasted that the Senate would pass the bill.

Mr. Bus one was not prepared to go for the repeal of the law. He deabled whether the citizens demanded its repeal. Indeed, he believed that if it was put to a vote a unjective would be found favoring both Parks. But he thought that the Jones Wood Park act was susceptible of much improvement. It needed material amondments, and if the was allowed he would offer such amendments.

and called for.

Mr. White Fr favored the repeal of the law. He did not doubt but the Central Park would be ample pleasure ground for all the wants of New York, at least for many

77	
for the year 1853. The sentences were:	
To be hung	13
To be imprisoned in State Prison	682
To be imprisoned in Jail or local prison	320
To be implimined as ago of mean brings	14
To be imprisoned in House of Refuge	251
To be fined	******
To be fixed and imprisoned	171
Suspended or not sives	
The whole number of convictions were 1.844;	of those
	OF SHEERS
1,757 were males and 87 females :	
Males.	Females.
For offeners against the person	3
For officials sanisat properly with violence 182	1.00
BUT Officers a studies handered a series a recent and the second	4.4
For offeners against property without violence \$17	36
Offerses not included in the foregoing	29.
Mide langure chenses	700
Table E gives the age, color, social relations,	nativity.
Tente P State one office colors society consequence	Secretary and A

oducation, orphanage or the contrary, and habits in regard to temperance of those convicted in Courts of Record during the year, as reported by the clerks of courts of the

Number of Indictments.

The whole number of indictments, convictions, sequit-

Courts of Special Scitions.
No. of convictions in Court of Special Sessions. 4.623 emuces.

onwetters for sassult and battery
envictions for petit breasy
covietions for deciderly conduct.

4 216 Convicted in Courts of Special Session New-York, Brooklyn, Albany and Buffeld

The crimes were: Dough and Battery ... orderly.....

COMMUNIOSEES OF EMIGENTION AND MARINE HOSPITAL.

PAINLY OF SIGHT DELITE, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, AC.
Mr. ATTHIS reported favorably on the following bill:
AN ACT respecting the time of payment of Sight Drafts or Bills of
Exchange and Promisery Notes payable at sight,
crany time after sight sight he allowed the three days of grace in
the same meaner, and with the same exceptions, as other negotiable
payer payable at a time octain.

BELIEF FOR SOLDIERS IN THE INDIAN WAR OF 1791

Laid over under the rule:

INF INFERRACE SILV

My McGraw moved a assumession of the fourth rule, so as to instruct the Select Committee baving charge of the Series Remperance hill to report committee Carried.

The Committee was then as o instructed, and under prior instructions the Committee will report on Thursday. The final vote is ordered to be taken the next day.

The following was the vote by which the Committee was instructed to report the hill complete. It will be seen that there was a thin house:

YEAS-Mesor. Eather, S. Taidwin, Risers, Recediat, Remiett, Recedent, Front Cock, Francian, Greene, Hall, Harra, Heachen, Holdridge, Heiself Hall, Marin, Haller, M., Wang, C. Miller, M. Kang, K. Kalier, S. Y. Miller, Michell Palmer, Peters, Robertson, Front Cock, Nature K. Kalier, M. Miller, Michell Palmer, Peters, Robertson, Front Cock, Nature M. Cock, Weed, Willie, Wilson, Wilson

ama-40 NATS-Messa Angle, Aitken, Baker, R. J. Baldwin, Barrow, Secreta Berges, Burgest, Codina, Cost, Crabman, A. t.

NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK.

Mr. Bichan's introduced a bill to repeal the act providing for laying out a Central Park in New York.

eason.

The charge was met and repelled by Mr. Mathour of mario, and by consent the resolutions were laid on the

o anthurize the Saratega and Hadley Plankroad Co. to increase ritell exits or the relief of Williamsburgh Dispensars. e site re the uniformed militis of Richmond Co. e antherize Joel F. Potter and David Judd, as Commissioners, to

relieville Plankrond Co.

To entherize an additional lax in Whitestown.

To authorize the West. Bloomfield and Richmond Plankroad Co.
to erect an additional soil gate.

WASAINGTONIANA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 13, 1854.

The President expresses the utmost confidence in the result of the New-Hampshire curvass, and does not admit the possibility of any other result than the triumphant election of the Governor and a decisive Democratic majority in both branches of the Legisla-

The President asserts that the Nebraska bill is not a practical quertion as regards the extension of Slavery, because it cannot flourish in northern latitudes. (Bah! Mr. President, Kansas is in the latitude of Virginia 7 The President declares that the excitement in the

North is evanescent, and will be dissipated by the first public question of interest that arises, which questions are constantly recurring, and which are at the present crisis in the world's affairs more rife than ever. The President considers that the authorities of Cuba

have committed a very inexcusable act in their proceedings against the Black Warrior, and that the Caban question may suddenly assume an importance that will cast Nebraska into the shade. And we infer that the efforts of the Administration will not be wanting

to clevate it into prominence for this very purpose.

The President is receiving cart-loads of letters from
the North protesting against the Nebraska fraud, which
make him nervous and keep him thin.

Do you observe the exhibitions of insolence toward the North in the Richmond papers? Northern men in Congress are termed a "herd of poltroons, who can be you by one brave man with a ladies' riding whip The Laquieer is not satisfied with the Nebraska bill as it passed the Senate. It objects to Badger's amendment and squatter sovereignty. Mr. Mason declares The Enquieer must back out of this position. You will

understand therefore that this paper will slink out of The programme of the Nebraska conspirators is to pass their bill, and then if the North don't acquiesce, or undertakes to run a Free candidate for the Presidency, or talks about restoration of the Misseuri restriction, the plan is to renew the old cry of dissolution of the Union in the South, and scare the North the solution of the Union in the South, and scare the North contribution of the Union in the South, and scare the North contribution of the Union in the South, and scare the North contribution of the Union in the South, and scare the North contribution and the scale of the South contribution of the Union in the South, and scare the North contribution and the South contribution of the Union in the Union

into submission again. Isn't this cool? It is the setthe plan of operations, however.

There are surpicious here that the French and English armaments are not altogether destined for operations against Russia, but that a portion are very likely to be ordered to the West India seas. It is confidently predicted that this will be the case, at any rate, the moment there is a let un in the pressure of European ent there is a let up in the pressure of European

Congress is not likely to plunge suddenly into a re-peal of the neutrality laws, as is proposed. It has a keen eye for Bunkum, and is disposed to give indi-vidual members rope enough for a good swing, but pre-fers tell to action.

fers talk to action.

There is a discrimination in the Homestead bill between emigrants who may land the day before and the day ofter its passage, which it is expected will be re-moved by the Senate. The terms of the bill are that all citizens of the United States, and all persons now in the United States who may declare their intentions to become citizens, may avail themselves of the bene-fits of the act. This word now excludes all emigrants

fits of the act. This word now excludes all emigrants arriving subsequently to the passage of the bill. It is an absurd discrimination, which should be removed. Unless the New-Hampshire election should go egainst the Administration, its influence will be small on the Nebraska question. It is perfectly well understood among the members that the Democratic party is dedging the issue on it in that State; and a good many are considerably graveled by the fact.

The opponents of Nebraska are feeling pretty confident of putting the bill into the Committee of the Whele. To my mind a good deal of doubt hangs over the result. Douglas is making personal appeals to members to forego all unusual efforts to defeat the bill, premising that ample time shall be given for its discussion. But it is his design to keep it in the House and under the control of the Committee on Territories, where it can be brought suddenly up and run through at the tap of the drum. Douglas's solicitude to conciliate the opposition on this head shows that in his judgment it is the only emposition really competent to give into the opposition on this head shows that in his judg-ment it is the only opposition really competent to give the bill its death-blow. I will let you know when he succeeds in pulling the wool over the eyes of the north-ern eppenents of the measure so far as to accomplish his object. Mr. Gerrit Smith, being a peace man and a nen resistant, may yield to this suggestion. I know of no other Pre-Soller and of no Whig who will.

of no other Free-Soller and of no Whig who will.

Old Phelps has made some impression by his argument in support of his right to his seat. He does not fully concur in the comments of The Tribune and Alliany Journal upon his course. He terms the commentators penny-a-liners with bad oaths. Some of the sharpest lawyers have given in to the deductions of his

tharpest lawyers have given in to the deductions of his speech; but men of sense do not.

There is a good deal of cheating going on in the House on Nebraska on both sides; but it is considered by throwd judges that Pouglas and the President are getting cheated rather the worst. Political ax-grinding is a great trade. The representative system is a great and glorious one we are bound to believe. But it would be improved if the People had a popular veto on the acts of the Representative. We go for an emendment of the Constitution which shall give it to them. If we had it to day, it would put an extin-uisher on Nebraska, as it will on Douglas and his confederates whenever they can be reached.

Douglas is a most affectionate man. He has the

House members constantly by the neck. was a great genius at congressional caressing, and the exemple has not been lost on the Illinois Senator. Semetimes be even pays moneys to liberate "niggers" in the District. Let us all do Mr. Douglas justice. There is nothing he fears so much just about this time.

THE EXPLOSION AT HUDSON.-The name of the son of Mr. Whiling, who was killed by the explosion at Hudson, on Friday, noticed in The Thisung of Saturday, was George. He was unmarried, and resided in Greenbush with his father. The Engineer, who shared the same fate, was named Sanger. He leaves a wife and family. Both bodies were brought to Greenbush on Saturday. The expleasen was terrific, the locomotive being turned directly across the track, with both ends blown out. The rails of the track were also torn off, so that they had to be relaid before the other trains could pass. The men were on the ground greasing the engine when the explosion occurred.

Whiting was blown the distance of five care length.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT VIRGIN BAY.

TWENTY-FOUR LIVES LOST!

The etermship Ster of the West Capt Ticklepungh frem San Juan, arrived this morning at 11 o'clock, bringing \$213.611 in gold on freight, and 410 passengers. Among La Mon in Central America, who left the Capital of Niss sans on the 15th ult, and is the bearer of important Dis new hes to our Government at Washington; Mayor W. N. Grier, U. S. A. on his return from California, whither he had conducted a detachment of U. S troops, and Dr. J. H.

Giben, of San Francisco.

A most lamentable accident occurred in Virgin Bay about 100 yards from one of the landings It appears that about 80 persons embarked in a launch for the purpose of going ou loard the steamer when a sea rolled over her entire length, and all on board were swept into the water, twenty-four of whem were downed. Sixten bodies had been re-

The first body recovered was that of a woman upon whose clothing was found large sums of gold: her husband was also drowned who also carried thousands of dollars, the weight of which perhaps aided in causing their deaths. One man had upon him an inflated life preserver, but be reath it was a belt of gold sufficiently heavy to weigh him own The persons of most of the drowned contained

The following persons came passengers in the Star of the

MARINE AFFAIRS. TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMSHIP KNOXVILLE.

The new and beautiful steamship Knoxville, built by Mr. Webb for the New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company, made a short excursion yesterday morning down the Harber for the purpose of testing her machinery, &c. At 2½ o'clock a company of ladies and geatlemen, to the

number of about three hundred, having assembled on board the steamer, at the wharf of the Novelty Iron Works. foot of Twelfth at, and all being in readiness for the excur sion, the hawsers were cast off and the vessel moved graon fully into the middle of the stream. After passing a short distance up the East River the steamer was turned about and headed toward the Bay for the purpose of proceeding

There being but little wind she moved steadily through the water, and at a good rate, her whoels making sevente revolutions per minute. Her engines worked very easily, occasioning no percetible jar to the ship.

Arriving off Castle Garden the steamer was put to her greatest speed, and kept on a straight course down the Bay, when she made the light ship in one hour and forty minutes. Proceeding beyond the light ship some distance she was

turned about and headed for home. During the sail down the bay a splendid dinner was prepared in the grand saloso, to which the company, whose appetites seemed charpened by the fresh sea breeze, did ample justice, and for some time but little noise was heard save the clatter of knives

and forks.

At about diffeen minutes before 2 o'clock the steamer arrived at her besth pier No. 4, North River, when the company returned on shore greatly pleased with their excursion.

The dimensions of this time seamer are as follows: Longth

of keel, 210 feet, length on deck, 220 feet; over all, 234 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 21 feet 9 inches, and 1,400 tuns burden. She is finely fur-nished and well ventilated, and can accommodate 200 cabin

The engine of the Knexville is a single oscillator, 85 inches diameter of cylinder and 8 feet stroke of piston, being on a plan similar to that of the engines of the ophens" and "Augusta," and was built at the Novelty Works.

The Knoxville is to be commanded by Capt. Chas. D. Ludlow. She leaves on her first trip to morrow.

Perarors —As the planting season approaches, the thoughts of many recur to Potatoes, their abominable price, the prevalence of the rot, and the discouragements to planting notwithstanding the state of the market. We planted twenty barrels last year and dug perhaps as ma those we gathered were not intrinsically worth half so much as the seed. This was mainly the Mercer or Chenango, which rotted worse than most others, but all rotted mere or less throughout this region. We think there was net mere than a quarter of an average crop for these times

- not one eighth of what would have been deemed a fair ercp twenty years ago. We have a notion that such weather as we had bere last August—hot and wet—rain one day, hot sunshine the next, then rain again-would have rotted potatoes in this climate at any time. We planted a few sent us from Michigan, which had been kept through the winter on the plan recommended there as a safeguard against the disease, yet every stalk was dead by the lat of September, and the roots rotted in part, though not so badly ns our Mercers.

We do not mean to give it up so, but shall this year try what virtue there is in choice seed. We begin with the "Mexican Wild Fotstors," grown by Mr. J. W. Briggs, West Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y. which are said to have been brought four years since from the mountain sides of our southern neighbor, where they are reputed to be native. There are very good to eat, and look thrifty and hardy. We shall try these and report the result, and presume others can obtain the same seed by paying for it. We suppose there are other new varieties equally recommended, and shall be giad to hear of them.

weeks later than our previous advices. They contain scarcely an item of interesting news. THE LAST THOUSEE WITH CURA.-Our Government

and people have about as many causes of complaint against the Spanish administration at Cuba as the wolf in the fable had with the unfortunate lamb. There exists not the least probability that the Cuban Government would commit usy unjust act at the present time which would draw upon fraction of the Spanish revenue laws. The Spanish Government have passed a law that vessels which call at their ports shall enter all their cargo at the Castom House, and the owners and captain of the Black Warrior wore well aware of this—we have heard that she has entered the harbor of Hawana three times since the order was prompligated—but they saw fit to disregard it, the vessel was selzed for a violation of the law, and the captain refused to enter into bonds to contest the validity of the seizure, but ahandened her to the officers. The Black Warrior is not a very valuable craft, and her owners would make a profitable bargain if they can dispose of her to the Spanish crown at four times her worth, through the aid of our own Government, and receive monstrous costs besides. Our New York cotemporaries are getting up a deal of indignation in the matter, and the subject has been brought before Congress, but until both sides have been heard it will not be necessary for the Americans to make themselves unberty at this asserted insult to their flag. [Boston Con.

the made, and the land a sould shall revert to the United States.

See 5. And be it further exacted. That the United States mail
all be transported over said branch road, under the direction of
the Per-Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law
the Per-Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law
the the multi such price is faced by law, the Postmenter General
and have the power to determine the same.

Sec 7. And be it further exacted. That this grant of land to the
state of California, for the extension of the road or afficiently, in
this upon the further and express condition that passengers and
afficient of every description, shall be carried upon the early ord
a messable rates, when compared with the average charges on
the first has railroade in the United States, and with the right
trady agrees are exceed to Congress of one classing and dilutionator,
which they deem proper, such rates according to what they may
assiste just and reasonable.

If PHELIPS continued his remarks for an hour and a
last in support of his claim. Mr. BAJOER replied.
Mr. BAJOER replied.
Mr. FOOT got the floor, when the subject was post-lead; and after an Executive session, the Senate shortly after 4 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mesers. HUNT and LANE made personal explanations, on matters growing out of the excited proceedings of

on matters growing out of the excited proceedings of Friday.

The SPEAKEE laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in reply to Mr. Walker's resolution asking whether the steamships employed in the Ocean Mail service are of proper construction to be converted into vessels of war in the event of their use for that purpose being required; and if so, how many are of this description. The Secretary, in his reply, says he has carefully examined the numerous reports on file in the department, in addition to those recently received, and while those reports and public results demonstrate conclusively the admirable adaptation of the steamers to the performance of, the service in which they are now engaged, he cannot resist the conviction that the general principles of construction on which they are how that it is unpracticable to convert them into vessels of war to be relied on for efficient service as regalar men-of-war. They, however, in the event of war, could be made very useful and serviceable as transports for men and troops, and are succeptible of being be sid in the construction of the work. He then said: That Legislature is very profife in instructions. I presume it will reach this subject. It did go so far from home as to instruct us in regard to the canal around the Falls of St. Mary. It has gone so far as to instruct us in regard to appointments to office out of the State, and it has now gone for as Niagara Falls. I intend to obey its instructional they shall come, and I therefore wish very much that the subject should be before the Committee on Public Messre. DODGE (Iowa) FISH. DODGE for men and troops, and are susceptible of being strengthened and rendered capable of bearing small armaments, such as would enable them to annoy the enemy's commerce, and do good service as privateers.

Mesers. DODGE (lows.) FISH, DOUGLAS and STUART continued the debate, and then the memorials were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. EVEKETT presented remonstrances from thirty twens in Meseachusetts against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. FISH presented the memorial of Bishop Wainsright and other clergymen of New York against the same bill. Mr. HUNT (La.) by unanimous consent, made a personal explanation, and said that the report in The filobe of Friday's proceedings was erroneous and unjust to him, though he believed not intentionally so. It would be recellected that the gentleman of Indiana (Mr. Lane) charged the gentleman of Maryland (Mr. Sollers) with molding the sentiments of his constituents, and that they were moided by him. The gentleman of Indiana forther said that the gentleman of Maryland represented a district where five negroes were equal to three white men in the way of a constituency; also, that Mr. Sollers represented curly heads, but he thanked his God that he had not such constituents. The gentleman spoke these words with bitterness and scorn. Excited and pained, in common with other gentlemen from the South he (Mr. Hant) claimed the right to reply. The gentleman is reported as baving said that he laughed a remark of his [Hant's, to seem. Now, he wished to know whether the gentleman of Indiana meant to apply this language of scorn and defiance, personally to him.

Mr. LANE (Ind.) saked and obtained the unanimous consent of the House to reply. He said that he had hoped this personal explanation would have taken place when all of the gentlemen concerted in it were present. He had understood that Mr. Sollers was not only sick, but sick unio death. He wished to say that he Lane) was no advocate of Slavery; he was no Slavery propagandis, and yet, his history would prove that he had gone and would go as far as any mun to meintain the rights of gentlemen representing the slave States on this floor. He repeated, he would go as far for this purpose as the most fiery Hotspurs of the South. He halled from a State which occupies a conservative position on this subject. Indiana was the State of his birth, and she has said, again and again, it knows no East, or West, or North, or South, and nothing but the Union and the rights of Mr. EVERETT presented the memorial of Lieut. Maury on behalf of the Memphis Convention in favor of the adoption of measures to open the navigation of the Amacon to the world.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President, communicating the correspondence in 1830 between Mr. Schenck, our Minister at Brazil, and the State Department, touching the African slave-trade. Also a message from the President, transmitting, in reply to the resolution of last session, the correspondence encerning the arrest and imprisonment of James H. West by the authorities of Cuba in 1831.

Referred and ordered to be pristed.

Mr. CLAY presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama in favor of the repeal of the duty on relivous light.

ay.

I ANE-I am glad to hear the explanation.

Men play such fautestic tricks as make the angels weep "

'I'll right my wrong where it is given,
Were it even in the court of Heaven."

On metion of Mr. HIBBARD:

He now dismissed this matter, satisfied that he had been beene out in his whole course, from the commencement to the end of this discussion, with the approbation of every man of benor on this floor, from the North and from the

On motion of Mr. HIBBARD: Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws in relation to lownty leads that wheaver on applicant for bounty leads, under any act shall die, or may have died after filing in the Office of the Commissioner of Pensions his application, and evidence sufficient to subcaminat the same, before the lasse of any warrant thereon, the heirs of each applicant shall be entitled to receive a warrant for the same amount of land that the decreased would have been en-

Mr. CHANDLER asked the unanimous consent of the

Mr. CHANDLER asked the unanimous consent of the outer to move the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the foil resolution which he had the honor to submit, and

relief of the San Francisco sufferers, but he was opposed to the distribution of one hundred thousand dollars among the efficers and crews who have already been rewarded

y private munificence. Mr. CHANDLER replied, showing that this matter was

Mr. CHANDLER replact, showing that this matter we not spring on the House. It had been pending since the lith of January last. He defended the proposed distribution of money, through the President as the most suitable spent for that purpose.

Mr. WENTWORTH (Id.) moved to suspend the rule

which requires bills, making appropriations, to first be considered in Committee, but the motion was voted down.
On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the resolution was against sont to the Committee of the Whole on the State of

the Union.

Mr. McDOUGALL, from the Select Committee on the anticet, reported a bill establishing a railroad and telegraph from the Atlantic States to Pacific Ocean, and for

graph from the Atlantic States to Pacific Ocean, and for other purposes.

The House refused by Yeas 116 to Nays 69—(not two thirds) to make it the special order for the second Tuesday of May, and referred it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The bill provides that for the purpose of securing the construction of the railroad and telegraph from the Mississippi River to a point not north of the 37th parallel of north latitude to San Francisco there shall be granted a quantity of land in alternate sections to the width of 15 bulles on each side of the road from the terminus on the Mississippi River to the 19th degree of longitude west from Greenwich and thence westerly to the eastern line of California alternate sections to the width of 25 miles on each side of the road, and from thence through California to the western terminus, or alternate sections to the width of 35 miles on each side of the road, and from thence through California to the western terminus, or alternate sections to the width of 15 miles on each side of the said road. Advertisements to be published inviting

liter per mile, per annum to the contracting parties for the cof such road and the telegraph line by United States postal, military, naval and all other. Government pur-

Conmotion of Mr. HARRISON.

Committee on the Library be instructed to in the lite the propriety of purchasing from this an Powers the grantee into the propriety of purchasing from this and Powers the grantee in the lite than the propriety of purchasing and propriety of America and and history, appropriate to adorn the Capitel of the United States.

Mr. PERKINS (La.,) asked leave to offer the follow-

herond. That the Committee of Foreign Affairs be instructed to Errored. That the Committee of Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire and report such action as may be increasery and proper for Congress to take to enable the President of the United States to reduce the outrages recently committed on the flag of the United States, and upon the persons and properly of its offices by the Span-

iren.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented resolutions of the Legislamre of Pennsylvania in favor of granting 160 acres of land
p all soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. SHIELDS presented resolutions of the Legislature
gillinois in favor of giving pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. GWIN, from the Select Committee, reported a bill
exciding for the construction of a relicusal from the Mis-Mr. GWIN, from the Select Committee, reported a bill goviding for the construction of a railroad from the Mis-issippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean. He said the Cosa-mittee had other matters before it, and this bill was only to be considered a report in part. It was then made the special order for Monday, the 27th inst. It is as follows: id, again and again, it knows no East, or West, or orth, or South, and nothing but the Union and the rights the people of every State under the Constitution. He seek no difference between northern and assubnown. of the people of every State under the Constitution. He knew no difference between northern and southern men. They were brethree hard all alike interested in perpetuating the harmony and lategrity of the Union. He would go as far as any to trample out abolition agitation and southern agitation calculated to disturb the harmony of the Union. So much for generalities, and now for the subject in hand. He did not see how he could refer to the discussion of Friday in the absence of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Sollers.) and yet he was compelled to proceed. The member from Maryland was speaking of the influence of claim agents on members of this House, when he. (Lane) stepping across the area to Mr. Gor, suggested, without avail, to the last named gentleman to respond to Mr. Sollers. He (Lane) then kindly and courteously interrupted Mr. Sollers and asked him to correct his remarks. His response was that he (Lane) would now be able to go into the newspapers with

him to correct his remarks. His response was that he Lane) would now be able to go into the nowspapers with him, and that he would teach him a lesson of wisdom, namely, to meld the opinion of his Lane's) constituents, and not for them to mold his. Now, he (Sollers) said this playfully, and his Lane's) remark was a playfully, and his Lane's remark was a playfully, and his Lane's remark was a playfully, and his the series of the did not intend to be personal to Mr Sellers, nor to any other gentleman on this floor. The gentleman from Louisiana ross and asked to explain. In the confusion he (Lane) heard the word retake from that gentleman, and what was his response? Why, that he laughed it to scorn. He did not admit the gentleman's right to rebuke him, and he would say to the gentleman, in all kindness, that his reported remarks were unjust to him as well as to the gentleman. The gentleman said when the Committee had reversed the decision of the Chairman, ruling the gentleman out of order, that he Lane) had been rebuked. What were the facts? He was as willing as any member to be seen the second of the charles of the second of th

sers. DODGE (Iows.) FISH, DOUGLAS and

three, and put it into operation. They shall enjoy to their own set, for fivry years from the time of its completion, the profits and enaluments of the said road, but they shall, nevertheless, at all times, keep the road and equipments in good order, and transpart the troops, the military sud naval stores and nomitions of war of the United States, at reasonable rates, to be determined by the department requiring such transpartation; and Congress shall have the right; at any time, to reduce the tolls and fars to be charged for passengers and freight, it they shall think necessary; so, however, as to show always a pratiti of twelve per cent per anoming onto the state linvestment of the individual or company; and the United States may, also, by an act of Congress, resume the said road, and all the franchines hereby granted, on paying to the said individual or tempings, the moneys which he or they shall have sentially expended in making and equipping said read, with a net profit of twelve per this, increat per anomin thereon, exclusive of the moneys and isno the estimated at \$1.25 per arcs, received from the United in the contract of the profit of th

tory, shall be counted in the main, troops, military and naval stores, manitions of war, all property of the United States, passaugues as a shall preacribe, and upon such further conditions at Congress shall preacribe, and upon such further conditions as Congress shall preacribe, and upon such further conditions as Congress and preacribe, and upon such further conditions as Congress may bereafter stipulate.

But 2. And be if further emotion. That it wall in the extension of said road from its fermions on the enterm boundary of Ca-fiftenia to San Francisco, on such route as may be determined by the State of California, there is hereby granted on the States every alternate sections of ind designated by odd numbers, within twenty sections in width on each side of said extension, but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said branch treat is desirablely fixed by the authority aforestid, disposed of any section or any part theorof, intended to be granted as aforesaid, or that the right of precipition has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the Governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States understort to the tight of sections as shall be equal to such lands at the United States are described as foresaid, which lands at the United States have disposed of or appropriated or to which the right of precipination has attached as aforesaid, which lands of the state of the first of sections as shall be equal to such lands at the United States have disposed of or to which preciping the said state that it limit of the said State for the use and purpose aforesaid, as all he head study the said State for the use and purpose aforesaid, as all he head study the said State for the use and purpose aforesaid, shall be head studyed to the United States which he said branch that the laid of the said branch route, and shall be granted shall be such earth of the s

The United States.

SEC 5. And be it further enacted. That the lands berely granted be said frate, shall be disposed of by said State only in the means following that is to say that a quantity of land not exceeding four budges of said branch reads may be sold; and when the discount of the said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Intellectation and investigations of said branch reads or said branch read is completed, then said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Intellectation and when the tioverner of the State shall certify to the Secretary of the Intellectation which is said branch read is completed; then said state the said is not completed within years, no further saids and a much read is not completed within years, no further saids and a made, and the land a said shall revert to the United States.

memorials were unproperly referred it was rather a reason for discharging the Committee on Commerce from them, than one for sending others to it. He expected resolutions of instruction from his State to vote for this work. If such resolutions came he would obey them, but he would introduce a bill granting lands to Wiscousin to aid har in contracting the work. for he could not see that the Legislature of that State had any business to step out of her limes and instruct him to ask public lands in any other State aid in the construction of the work. He then said: That Legislature is very prolific in instructions. I presume it

ist Government or its officers in Cobs, and to secure the United States from future danger or annoyance, romiting from the action of Span-

Mr. BAYLY said his friend from Louisiana had offered a resolution of inquiry only. The Committee on Foreign Affairs had been consulted on that point, and he could

Mr. BEECKENEIDGE said his only motive in ob-

Assay Office in New York to the sum of \$40,400. Now when the fact is known, asstated by the gentlemen, that the whole cost, of the traspectation of built in from New York to Philadelphia, will be but about \$15,000 per annum, we may well be startled at the onerous tax to support the Assaying Establishment in New York.

Mr. BAYLY seid that was a pertinent point, as the Chairman (Mr. Gandler; no doubt recognized it to be. But he had very little to do with Philadelphia or New York on this point. He was looking at the subject as it concers the Union.

arnum, and saked the special attention of the House to Mr. BAYLY said it would be a rockless, unjustifable

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ISABEL AT

at Havana by the seizure of that vessel.

man out of order, that he Lane) had been rebaked. What were the facts? He was as willing as any member to hear the gentleman. If anybody was "rebuked," it was the Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Carapbell.) He repeated, the entire discussion was a playfal one on his part and not intended offensively to Mr. Sollers; and if the gentleman from Louisiana did not intend to apply "rebuke" to him (Lane) he meant nothing offensive to that gentleman. In conclusion, he read a note he had received, saying that Mr. Sollers was quite sick, but is now better than he was. carge, which would be equal to a quarter of a million of

hetter than he was.

Mr. STANTON (Ky.) remarked that there was no ground for the assertion that Mr. Sollers is lying dangerously ill. He was sick yesterday, but is a great deal betpopulation of Cuba.

From Key West we learn that the ship Excelsior, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, arrived those on the latinist, with her cargo of molasses shifted, and was discharging.

ROCHESTER, Monday, March 13, 1854. Yesterday morning, a five-story brick block on South St.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

RONDOUT, Monday, March 13, 1854. The steamer Norwich arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, from New York. The captain reports the river nearly which was referred two months since for the relief of the San Francisco rescuers. He thought, for the credit of the House, it was time they should take up the matter and dispess of it in some may.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. McMULLEN regretted that this subject was sprung on the House at this particular time. He did not object to that part of the resolution which proposed to present gold medals to the Captains of the ships who came to the subject of the San Francisco sufferers, but he was opposed

The river is now slowly receding. No great damage has been dene beyond carrying away some bridges on tributary

A serious secident occurred on the New-London and

Willimentic was a good deal burt. THE OHIO RIVER.
CINCINSATI, Saturday, March 11, 1854.
The river is within about ten feet of the rise of 1847, but

There were but sixteen Senators in attendance this merning, but having lost a day last week by visiting the Utica Lunatic Asylum, those present preferred doing semething like business, without a quorum, rather than adjourn over and lose another day. Therefore, by general usent, the various orders of business were gone through

Table A gives the number of convictions for criminal offenses in Courts of Research

Distal and Disorderly.
Partit Largerry.
Miscellaneous.
Pardens.
The whole number pardened by the Governor beniences communication.
Restoration to Blakts of Chinesehip.
Ecapites.

10 f is not expressly repealed by any repealing words. If repealed it is not expressly repealed in the law is bostle to repeal in plication, and requires that the fanguage implication and requires that the fanguage implying repeal on it be clearly and pulpally inconsistent with that of the original is then such inconsistency or want of harmony in the language

COMMISSISSES OF EMIGRATION AND MARINE MOSTILAT.

Mr. Petress brought in the following bill:

AN ACT to anend chapter 22s of the Laws of 1838, extitled "An act is amend the several acts relating to the powers and duties of the Commission of Emigration, and for the regulation of the Commission of Emigration, and for the regulation of acts amend the several acts relating to the powers and duties of the manufactures of Emigration, and for the regulation of the Yalice Emigration.

FREE FOR SELECHES IN SEW YORK CLERK'S OFFICE.

FREE FOR SELECHES IN SEW YORK CLERK'S OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE SERVICE OF SERVICE COMMITTEE, reported to make the bill to repeal the not regulating the fees for enroles in the Clerk's Office, New York.

Mr. Harnow moved to lay the report on the table.

Carried

Mr. Whesh offered the following:

Whereo. The few surviving offeres and soldiers who served under
the few surviving offeres and soldiers who served under
the latter St. Clair and Wayne, in the latter Wayne of 17st and

improvement. It resided material amondment, me was allowed he would offer such amendments law as suggested themselves to him as judicious

ground for all the wants of New York, at least for many years to come. Progress was then reported.

CHIMINAL STATISTICS.

The Secretary of State, in compliance with the requirements of law, transmitted to the Legislature a voluminous report in tables relative to criminal convictions, &c., in the State during the year 1833, of which the following

One hundred and three were pardoned from the different State Prisons, seventy from the different Pentient wies, and twenty two from the different Jails. ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

NEW-JORN HARBOR ENCROACHENENTS—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Commissioners of the Land Office, to whom an application was made by the House with reference to the validity of the grant of lands under water in and about New York to Henry Ruggles and the Brookly Gas Light Company, sent in the following opinion of the Attorney General on the subject:

To the commissioners of the Land Officer

The first section of the Act of May 8, 1835, after extending the power of the Commissioners of the Land Office to certain lands adject to and serrounding basels of the City of New York.

The question proposed is its this probabilition to make grant within beundaries of the City of New York (New York).

The question proposed is its this probabilition to make grants within beundaries of the City of New York (New York).

The question proposed is its this probabilition to make grants within beundaries of the City of New York (New York).

The question proposed is its this probabilition to make grants within beundaries of the Commissioners to April 16, 1889; The act of 1855 conduced the powers of the Commissioners to April 16, 1889; The act of 1855 conduced the powers of the State of April 16, 1889; The act of 1855 conduced the powers of the State of the Commissioners to each grantes they shall down necessary (not only) to promote the commerce of this State (but also) for the beneficial epigement by the adjacent owner, if the Legislature Switchester to each extension of the powers of the Commissioners to each extension of the powers of the Commissioners to the beneficial epigement by the adjacent owner, if the Legislature Switchester (1859, 1861) and the state of the Commissioners of the beneficial epigement to the April 1861, and the state of the Commissioners of the beneficial epigement to the Switchester (1861) and help the translating of the Commissioners of the Land Office to grant any lands under water belonging to the Mayor, didentical contained in this act shall authorize the Commissioners of the Land Offi

Is then such inconsistency or want of harmony in the language used in the rescales.

May not they be blended and read in unison? May not the two sections he read as follows: "Lut no grant shall be made within the boundaries of the City of New York," and "mothing constitued in this are shall amborize the Commissioners of the Land Office to grant sty lands under water belonging to the Mayor, Alderman and commonaity of the City of New York, nor to interfere with any property rights or functions of said Comporation of the City of New York, had in the continuous states of the city of the City of New York, nor to interfere with any property rights or functions of said Comporation of the City of New York, had been them but the language of said temperation of inconsistency between them but the language of both harmonicously blending. I most the opinion that it was not the intention of the Legislature by the constant of the set placed and the first and that the constant is not repealed by that or hy shy other set of the Legislature of the State. Respectfully submitted. ODEN HOFFMAN.

Alter Modern Constant.

vicing for laying out a Central Park in New York.

THE COUNCIL OF FREEMEN.

Mr. PRIMES called up his resolutions calling for the assimbling of a Council of Friemen at the Capitalin the City of Atheny, on the 18th of April next, to give expression against the Nebraska bill.

Some debate was had, in the course of which Mr. Littleous of Oswego characterized the call emanating from a State Legislature, as treasonable. He admitted citizens, as citizens, would have the right to call such a convention, but when a Legislature, in its legislative capacity, made such a proposition, it was nothing more than its east.

table again.
The following bills were passed.
For the relief of the Meelina and Alaban a Flankread Co.
In relation to pieceling to Courts of Record.
In relation to the William shorts, and Opress Hitts Plankread.

nila vecancy.

To prevent the discolution of the Albany, Scholarie and Rens-relativitie Plankroad Co.

To extherize an additional tax in Whitestown.

rependence of The N. Y. Trinone. I have the following from the White House:

and 180 afterage passengers. She is provided with about 40 life preservers, and one of Francis's life boats.

AUSTRALIA-We have received through Adams & Co.'s Enters, a file of The Melbourne Argus to Dec. 23, three

itself the vengeance of the United States or the clamor of those of our patriotic fellow citizens who believe in seizing upon that fruitful and beautiful island. Caba by natura and position belongs to our circle, and "manifest destiny" may bring her within our Government during the existence of the present generation; but if this be effected the work should be done honorably and fairly, for not all the crimes of the Spanish race could palliate the wrong which would be committed if a powerful Government like the United States should seize upon the most valuable possession of the feeble and dilapidated kingdom of Spain. The latest case of excitement is that of the seizure of the steamer Black Warrior, at Havana, by the Spanish authorities, for an infraction of the Spanish revenue laws. The Spanish Gov-